

WHII.2 The World in 1500 C.E. & the Renaissance

Traditional trade patterns linking Europe with Asia and Africa

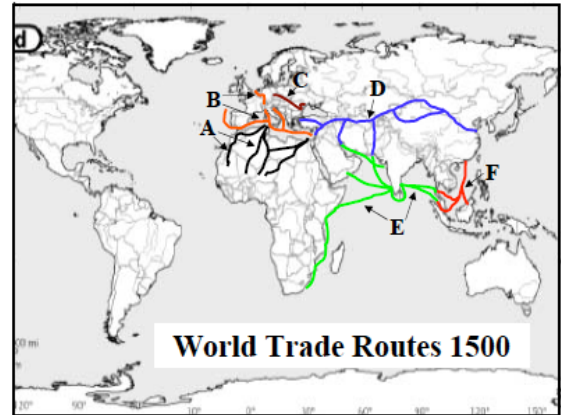
- Silk Routes across Asia to the Mediterranean basin
- Maritime routes across the Indian Ocean
- Trans-Saharan routes across North Africa
- Northern European links with the Black Sea
- Western European sea and river trade
- South China Sea and lands of Southeast Asia

Importance of trade patterns- Cultural Diffusion

- Exchange of products and ideas

Advancements exchanged along trade routes

- Paper, compass, silk, porcelain (China)
- Textiles (India), numeral system (Middle East)
- Scientific knowledge—medicine, astronomy, mathematics (Middle East)
- Gold and Salt (Trans-Saharan)



The Renaissance

- The Renaissance was a R.E.B.I.R.T.H.

• **R=Rebirth**

- Rebirth of Greek and Roman classical knowledge and culture

E=Established

- Established in Italian city-states
- The city-states became wealthy from trade

• **B=Birth**

- birth of the modern world
- sparked by new intellectual and artistic ideas
- Education, literature, sports, art, music, and the study of history and science all became important

• **I=Italian Artists**

- Italian artists had accomplishments in the visual arts
- Michelangelo painted ceiling of Sistine Chapel
- Leonardo da Vinci painted *Last Supper & Mona Lisa*

• **R=Roaming**

- Roaming from northern Italy to northern Europe thanks to Gutenberg's printing press

T=Theatre

- Shakespeare had accomplishments in writing sonnets, plays and essays

• **H=Humanism**

- Humanism dealt with intellectual ideas and encouraging people to be the best they can be
- Erasmus had accomplishments in Christian Humanism
- He was also a critic of the Roman Catholic Church.